RACING FOR LOUISVILLE,

The Battles at Richmond and Perryville, Ky.



KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE. rtly after he retreated from Corinth in

strike boldly and quickly. His southern army, powerful and enthusiastic, could drive out all the Union troops that were then in the state. After that, what? What but in the state. After that, what? What but after that, what? What but battle. Manson advanced to meet him and drive him back to Rogersville, two miles to the could be a superscious transfer of the could be

MORGAN'S RAID, 1862. "partisan rangers," started from Knoxville, Tenn., on a raid into Kentucky. His object was to get men and horses for the Confederate army. His approach struck terror to the hearts of the country people within 100 miles of him. When rumor said he was near the honest farmer led his valuable horses and cattle into the thick woods, into deep ravines, and tied them there till this terror should be passed. It is narrated that sometimes, just when this had been done, Morgan and his men would suddenly appear as if they had come out of the ground, and say to the affri-'ted owner: "Here they are. You've put them just where we wanted them, all ready for us."

Morgan crossed the Cumberland mountains



below Maysville,
In the fight at Augusta was killed
In the fight at Augusta was killed
GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN.

Courtland Prentice, one of Basil Duke's officers and son of George D. Prentice, of The
Louisville Journal. The Union editor's obituary notice in The Journal of his secessionists
son was a pathetic illustration of the state of
public sentiment in Kentucky at this time.

At Cynthiana the Federal troops were in
hot pursuit of Morgan. He therefore wheeled
and turned southward, marching through
Richmond, Ky., to Clarksville, Tenn. Here
for the time he rested on his well won laurels.

Morgan was a well to do citizen of Kentucky when the war began. He was born
in Huntsville, Ala., in 1823. 'His picturesque
career ended in 1894. He was shot dead
while trying to escape capture in East Tenmasse. He died with his boots on.

During his various raids he deatroyed millions of dollars' worth of property.

He the battle of Richmond there were 12,000
Confederate troops and thirty-six pieces of
artillery. The Union forces consisted of
about 7,000 men. The Confederates löst over
900 in killed and wounded. The Union troops
lost 825. Besides that, 2,000 of them were
made prisohera.

After the fight at Richmond Kirby Smith
marched his men to Lexington, the chief town
in the Blue Grass region. Thence he sent out
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Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell at this time commanded the United States armies of the department of the Ohio. After the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederates in May, 1862, he established his headquarters at Huntsville, Ala. Hallock at St. Louis was his superior officer.

valuable stores, July 13, after a sharp fight.
On the approach of Nelson Forrest left the town. Nelson pursued but could not overtake him, not having cavalry. Forrest sweps around Nashville like a tornado, and then went to McMinaville, Tenn., whence he made

Buell had been busy putting railroads in order, the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Memphis and Charleston, whereby to transport his troops. The latter part of July the last of his army crossed the Tennessee river and moved eastward. This was Gen. Thomas' division. It was on this march that the lamented Col. Robt. L. McCook was killed in northern Alabama. He was ill and unarmed, traveling in an ambulance. and marmed, traveling in an ambulance, when he was shot dead by guerrillas. He is | to work or buried at the beautiful Spring Grove ceme- ous spectacle, white handed men with rings

tery, Cincinnati.

Nelson was ordered to McMinnville, still after that industrious raider, Forrest. Early in August, 1822, this was the disposition of the Federal army: Nelson was at McMinaville, Tenn.; Crittenden and McCook were at Battle Creek; Rousseau was on the Decatur and Columbia railroad, and Thomas was on the McCook was a control of the Cook was tery, Cincinnati. the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. They were thus scattered over a wide district.

And at this time Bragg began

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY. Kirby Smith had been ordered into Ken-tucky. He left Knoxville, passed rapidly through a gap in the Cumberland mountains and sped northward. He issued a proclamation among the people as he went, telling them that every man who fired on his troops

Kirby Smith was a Floridian, born in 1825, and a West Point gradusto of 1825. He was in the Mexican war, and was assistant matics at West Point for a time. He re-majored in the United States army till 1861, and then joined the southern army. He was at Stone River, and continued in the ervice till the close

of the war. He surred to Gen. Canby, at Baton Rouge, GEN. E. RIEBY SMITH.

Bragg, in arranging the plan of campaign, ordered Kirby Smith to move through eastern Kentucky to Lexington, and then push on straight to the Ohio river and take possession of Cincinnati. Bragg himself was to lead an army through central Kentucky and come out on the Ohio river at Louisville. While in the interior the two generals were to make a junction at Frankfort, the capital of the state, if practicable, and proclaim a Confederate government.

make a junction at Frankfort, the capital of the state, if practicable, and proclaim a Confederates we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky but against all mankind."

So declared the loyal legislature of Kentucky in the autumn of 1861. At the same time a bill was passed calling out 40,000 Union volunteers.

In the southern part of the state, however, there was strong secession sentiment, and early in September, 1861, Bishop Leonidas Polk had occupied Columbus, Ky., with a considerable Confederate force.

Finally it was resolved by the Confederates to make a bold dash for the fertile and famous Blue Grass region of Kentucky. Its beeves and fast horses, its wheat, corn and sugar cured harms were a suggestion of a land flowing with milk and honey to the appetite of the southern army boya. Confederate soldiers were never over fed. Ferhaps that was one reason why they were such good fighters.

In the southern army boya. Confederates to make a bold dash for the fertile and flowing with milk and honey to the appetite of the southern army boya. Confederate soldiers were never over fed. Ferhaps that was one reason why they were such good fighters.

In the state, if practicable, and proclaim a Confederates of Kentucky. At this time the federal general, George W. Morgan, was at Cumberland Gap, watching lest the Confederates being force, while he himself less than the neighboring gaps. Kirby Smith send Gen. Stevenson with his brigade to engage Morgan's small force, while he himself less than the neighboring gaps. Kirby Smith send Gen. Stevenson with his brigade to engage Morgan's small force, while he himself less than the neighboring gaps. Kirby Smith send Gen. Stevenson with his brigade to engage Morgan's small force, while he himself less than the neighboring gaps. Kirby Smith send Gen. Stevenson with his brigade to engage Morgan's small force, while he himself less than the neighboring with his brigade in the state, it is not to a state, because it is state, it is not to a state, it is not to a state, it is

BATTLE OF RICHMOND.

Gen. M. D. Manson was near Richmond. Ky., with a small force, which had been considerably increased through the patriotic exertions of Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana.

The appearance of Kirby Smith before Richmond carried consternation into the heart of Kentucky. Frankfort, the capital, was only fifty miles distant. With the legislature in session, that body hastly adjourned to Louisville. The state records were also removed thither, with a million dollars of money from the banks in this region. Gen. Manson's troops had been attacked by Kirby Smith's advance at Big Hill Aug. 23, and retreated to Richmond. Here

Manson was re-enforced by a number of newly organized regiments from Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. This was just after President Lincoln's call for "600,000 more," May. Gen. Beauregard, who was in poor health, gave up the command of the Confederate department of the Mississippi. His authority was turned over to Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, who took command of the army June 16, 1862. It was then at Tupelo, Miss., a town on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, fifty principles of field evolutions. The officers June 16, 1862. It was then at Tupelo, Miss., a town on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, fifty miles southwest of Corinth.

On taking command of the Confederate force, Bragg at once started it towards Chattanooga, Tenn. Once there, he had an ulterior dream, which he thought might be realized. He would strike thence into Kentucky. veterans of Shilob, and other fields under such leaders as Kirby Smith and Gen. Pat

Such was the dream of Maj. Gen. Braxton
Bragg, C. S. A., in June, 1863.

Before the grand expedition started there
had been various Confederate incursions and
raids. Knoxville and East Tennessee were in
possession of the Confederates. The fighting began answ on the morning of this day. Manson and Brig. Gen. Craft, who had distinguished himself at Donelson, advanced to meet the Confederate attack.

July 4, Col. John H. Morgan, with 876 with heavy loss. In the action the lieuten-

nati, and in the populous and well to do smaller towns along the Ohio below. At Cincinnati martial law was proclaimed, and the indefatigable Gen. Lew Wallace began fortifying with all speed in the region about fortifying with all speed in the region about Covington, Ky. The fremains of these defenses are still seen. Wallace ordered all business houses closed, and the ferry boats that plied between Cincinnation the Ohio side, and Covington and Newport on the Kentucky side, were stopped. All this half an hour after Wallace reached Cincinnati, Sept. 1.

Als. Halleck at St. Louis was his superior officer.

Both the Union and Confederate generals decided in June that Chattanooga would be a good point to occupy with their respective armies. It would give command of East Tennessee. But while Halleck and Buell were debating about the best routs to Chattanooga, Bragg was already on the way there. The race for the town between North and South was won by the South. This was only the first of the great racing matches between Bragg and Buell.

At Chattanooga Bragg prepared his army to invade Kentucky. He parted it into three divisions under Hardec, Leonidas Polk and E. Kirby Smith, respectively. Kirby Smith was in command in East Tennessee.

A portion of the Union forces under Gen. Nelson was sent to Murfreesboro to oppose the Con. of a by an adamantine wall at 6 o'clock. As all sortes of running, expecting to return as usual, only to find themselves stopped and studied law, and never went to West workingmen will at 6 o'clock. As all sortes of running of capture and impressing men into the soldiers' ranks were prevalent, none knew for the time what had become of side in 1881, and none knew for the time what had become of

the fate of loved ones that did not err on the side of the commonplace and the safe. Cin-cinnatians talk to this day of Lew Wallace's

and gold watches digging in the dirt like rail-

and gold watches digging in the dirt like railroad laborers, and throwing up earthworks.

"Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle,"
were Lew Wallace's words.

Recruits besides poured in from Ohio, Indians, and elsewhere, till there were defenders enough there to make the invasion of
Cincinnati a serious business for anybody
who should attempt it.

A pontoon bridge was laid across the river,
and over it thousands of new soldiers marched
day and night to man the new fortifications
at Covington. After some days Heth dropped
back and rejoined Kirby Smith.

It is time now to see what Gen. Buell was
about.

about.

Don Carlos Buell was an Ohio man, born at Marietta in 1818. Went through West Point and served in the Mexican war. Was made major general of volunteers in 1802. Took effective part in the battle of Shiloh, and after that was

THE WHAT WELL THE



GEN. BUELL. made commander of the army of the Ohio. He was mustered out of the volunteer service is 1864, and resigned from the regular army in 1868. He is now a resident in Louisville. In August Gen. Buell had been under the mpression that Bragg meant to move against Nashville. The Federal commander had ac-Nashville. The Federal commander had accordingly concentrated his main army at Murfressboro. Early in September he became aware that Bragg's movements meant the invasion of Kentucky and the north. Thereupon, Sept. 7, he set his army in motion for Louisville. It has been already mentioned that this city was Bragg's objective point also. The second race between Bragg and Buell began therefore.

Maj Gen. Bragg, Buell's opponent, was a West Point graduate of the class of 1857. He was a North Carolinian, and was three years older than Buell Like most prominent officers on both the Union and Confederate sides, Bragg had served



GEN. BRANTON BRAGG. in the Mexican war. He had also served in the Seminole war. He resigned from the regularing and was a planter in Louisiana in 1861, whe he was appointed a Confederate brigadle general. In February, 1862, he was mad a major general. He, too, was engage at the battle of Shiloh. After his invasion of Kentucky he fought Roseconus at MacFesshor.

cattle and beautiful women, some gray-beards doubtless remember that twenty-five years ago, this month, there were very few county fairs in the magnificent Blue Grass region. They were broken up by the tramp

region. They were broken up by the tramp of armies, the hiss of bursting shells and the thunderous sound of artillery.

It was Buell's concentration of his army at Murfreesboro that gave Bragg free scope to start where he would unmolested.

Sept. 7 Buell started after him with nearly 60,000 men. He meant to overtake Bragg and force him to a battle. His division commanders were Gens. Ammen, Thos. L. Crittenden, Alex McDowell' McCook, Wood, Rousseau and Robt, B. Mitchell. He

MUNFORDSVILLE. Sept. 13, Bragg's cavalry had reached Mun iness man of Terre fordsville under command of Gen. J. R. Haute, and one of the Chalmers. At Munfordsville, on Green river, most promising soldiers that Indiana sent to the war. Mortally wounded in the midst of a crushing

Morgan crossed the Cumberlard mountains and gailoped northward into the beart of Kentucky. At Lehanon, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, July 12, he destroyed \$80,000 worth of United States government \$80,000 worth of United States government property. There was a dash and a romanos drawed of the states of the stat

of my army." Prewitt's Knob, Buell following him with all his army, Buell had sent for Thomas from Nashville, leaving Negley in command there.

There really was a Confederate governor.

most accomplished officers of the army of the Cumberland. He was a Kentuckian, born in 1818 I lawyer at Louisville.

He took the Union side in 1881, and raised two regiments in Kentucky, but was obliged to quarter them at

the fate of loved ones that did not err on the side of the commonplace and the safe. Cincinnatians talk to this day of Lew Wallace's military rule in Cincinnati.

He saved it from invasion. In a few hours' time he had an army of 40,000 men ready. By his proclamation he sent prominent wealthy citizens to the other side of the river to work on the fortifications. It was a curious spectacle, white handed men with rings of the special and sent to command at New Orleans, where he died in 1869. Gen. Bragg fooded for a patch of the was made major general of voluntary battle with Buell.

Folk was to prepare to attack the Federal army in flank and rear, while Kirby Smith should attack in mediately on the close of the war. Then once more into the army in which he was appointed a regular brigadiler general and sent on duty to Alaska. He was recalled and sent to command at New Orleans, where he died in 1869. Gen. Bragg fooded for a patch of the with Buell.

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Folk decided not to obey the order, but to follow his original instructions to allowly retire to Bryantville. Bragg fooded for a patch of the was made major general of voluntary to the state with Buell.

Folk was to prepare to attack the Federal army in flank and the pare to attack the follow his original instructions to allowly retire to Bryantville. Bragg fooded for a voluntary to the series of the with Buell.

six boys of my regiment who stacked arms on the sand," says a private who tells the story of Buell's chase through Kentucky. The other men of the regiment had dropped out by the way, either fallen through fatigue or been lost by straggling. The other regiments were in not much better condition than the one mentioned when they encamped on the sand below Louisville. And after this river was reached thousands more drop-

ped out, deserted or "straggled." The day that the last of Buell's army reached Louisville, Sept. 29, a tragic event happened then which threw the whole city into excitement. This was the fatal shooting of Gen. William Nelson by Brig. Gen.
Jeff. C. Davis, of
Indiana, in a quar-Gen. Nelson was

born in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1825. Up to 1861 he had GEN. WM. NELSON. served in the United States navy. That year he was appointed a brigadier general of the army and sent on duty to his own state. He recruited thousands of Union volunteers. At Shiloh he commanded a division, remaining with Buell's army up to Bragg's invasion of Ken-tucky. After the battle of Richmond he was sent to look after the defenses of Louisville, for that city expected a visit from Bragg when Kirby Smith was advancing on Louis-

With great vigor Nelson set about fortifying the Kentucky metropolis, but his way was different from that resorted to by Lew Wallace. Wallace issued a proclamation calling on the citizens of Cincinnati to aid in throwing up the earthworks, and wealthy and prom-inent citizens responded to the call and dug with their own hands. Nelson, on the other hand, gave out the following order:
"Having been called on for 1,000 laborers, it is ordered that the citizens of Louisville and

Jefferson county report to Col. Henry Dent the number of slaves each will furnish, and they will deliver them into the custody of Col. Dent, to be used in the erection of fortifications. Col. Dent is ordered to impress a suffi-cient number of laborers to erect the works of defense." Wherever negroes were found at large in the streets they were seized and set to work, and there was wild scurrying to and fro of dusky forms, and hiding away as soon as the

order became known. Thus the fortifications at Covington were built voluntarily by citi-zens of Cincinnati and vicinity. Those of Louisville were made by the forced labor of legro slaves. Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. But he had a temper which was a terror to those who were forced to be about him. His oldiers knew this well, and sometimes made it serve their amusement. One evening an innocent looking civilian came into his camp nquiring for the quartermaster. The "boys," enting some fun, directed him to the general's tent, where Nelson had already retired

"He'll say he's not the quartermaster," explained the boys, "but don't you believe him. Tell him you know better, and you want none of his lying." The lamb went into the lion's laws. A roy

for the night.

The lamb went into the lion's jaws. A row of heads was ducked out of the tents all along the line of the regiment. The soldiers were awaiting the denouement. The verdant noisily aroused the alleged quartermaster. There was a roar from the lion within. The lion demanded what was the matter.

"I want the quartermaster," said the verdant. "Ain't you the guartermaster?" There was an explosion.
"I'm not the quartermaster," roared Nelon. "What do you come here disturbing me

for ""

The civilian showed his courage, "Come now, none o' that," said he. "They told me you'd deny it, but I'll have none o' your blasted foolishness."

The general sprang out of bed and snatched his sword. "Come here," he exclaimed.

At that moment it was borne in on the civilian's mind that there was a mistake. He turned about with a jump, and made for the outside world as fast as his heels would carry him, Gen. Nelson after. A shout of laughter from a thousand throats greeted the civilian as he appeared, hushed in the twinkling of an eye when it was known that the general too was there.

Heads were ducked inside the tents with defeat, his first words can a young officer who attended him were, "Have I done leads were ducked inside the tents with lightning rapidity, and all was silent as the grave in a moment. A solitary captain sat outside his tent, demurely enjoying the cool of the evening.

Bragg remarked to Wilder after the surmand at that town, and himself started to render: "You have ruined the best brigade Lexington. Polk had orders to "slowly reof my army."

After Munfordsville, Bragg marched to this time in the interior of the state with his

his army. Buell had sent for Thomas from Nashville, leaving Negley in command there. Thomas joined Buell with the First division Sept. 20. Buell prepared to give battle at once, but while he did so Bragg's army suddenly gave him the slip and marched toward Louisville. They did not go there, however, but again suddenly changed their course and marched to Bardstown.

There really was a Confederate governor of Kentucky for a few days. Oct. 1 Bragg and Kirby Smith united their forces at Frankfort. Then Bragg was good as his word. He and Kirby Smith installed Richard Hawes as provisional Confederate governor of Kentucky. Bragg had set up a Confederate development in the state.

Richard Hawes had been a member of the Height States congress. The Confederate United States congress. The Confederate government in Kentucky did not, however, last long. A week later it retreated swiftly southward, governor and all.

Buell had started after him again. Bragg's own army had been considerably increased by young Kentucky recruits. force in the state now amounted to not far from ou, 000 men. Imme-diately on hearing Ruell's approach, Bragg wrote to Polk to come at once to Frankfort, by way of Bloomfield. Bragg looked for a battle with Buell. Folk was to pre-

and Oct. 7 ordered Polk himself to march to Perryville, Ky., with Cheatham's division. He was further to attack the Union army, rout it, and then join Kirby Smith at Frank-

Bishop Leonidas Polk, of Louisiana, on the outbreak of the civil war, threw away his priestly cassock and donned the Confederate fighting gray. He had, however, been a soldier before becoming a bishop, having been graduated at West Point in 1827. He was born at Raleigh, N. C., in 1806. He was one of the most able and zealous of the minor Confederate generals. Wherever fighting was, there Bishop Polk was. He always declared, however, that when the war was over he would go back and be a bishop again. A British officer who knew him in the army wrote of the Confederate soldier bishop: "He is very rich, and, I am told, owns 700 ne-grees."

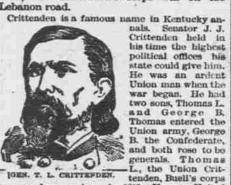
is very rich, and, I am told, owns 700 negroes."

Gen. Polk commanded a division at Shiloh,
and a corps at Chickamauga. His sense of
his own dignity and importance sometimes
led him to disobe his superior officers, as he
did Bragg in Kentucky. For such disobedience at Chickamauga he was put under arriest, but was afterwards restored to command. He was with Johnston's army before
Atlanta, in June, 1864, where a cannon shot
from the Federal lines ended his career both
military and theological. Bishop Polk was a
man of imposing presence. man of imposing presence. Oct. 8, 1863, Bragg's and Buell's armies knocked heads together at last and fought the

BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE. This had been Buell's disposition of his forces after he marched out of Louisville, Oct. 1, with 100,000 men; Gen. Sill, with two divisions, the Federal late marched against Kirby Smith at Frankfort. The rest of the army moved by different routes against lragg himself at Bardstown.

There was a perpetual series of cavalry and artillery skirmishes with the Confederates after leaving Louisville, which kept Buell's army back and gave Bragg time to withdraw from Bardstown. Buell reached that place eight hours after his enemy had left it. Re-ports reached Buell from time to time indicating the direction Bragg had taken. He changed his line of march accordingly, now here, now there, till at length it seemed clear that Bragg was either at Perryville or Her-

Oct. 7, Buell came within three miles of Perryville. There he found the Confederates in force. Gilbert's corps was with the Federal commander at this time. McCook's corps was at this time on the Harrodsburg road, and Crittenden's corps was on the Lebanon road.



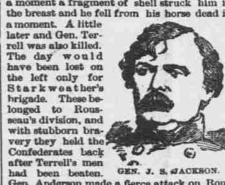
the regular army also. In the Buell campaign against Bragg he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Ohio. During the night of Oct. 7, Buell ordered McCook and Crittenden at once to advance and form in line of battle on the wings. Gilbert's corps was the center. During the night also Buell had a sharp little fight for a creek

des came on to the attack with 16,000 men, the divisions of Cheatham, Buckner and S.
R. Anderson. The Maxville road crossed Doctor's Fork immediately in front of the Federal line, and this was the point the Confederates aimed at.

The Confederates attacked first the extreme

federates aimed at.

The Confederates attacked first the extreme gan; Terre Haute & Indianapolis; left under Terrell. There was a strong fire Mineral Range & Dayton; Fort Wayne and Terrell's raw recruits wavered. Their & Chicago railroads. Owing to this division commander, Gen. James S. Jackson, failure of the assignors and to the rode gallantly to the front to rally them. In a moment a fragment of shell struck him in the breast and he fell from his horse dead in a moment. A little later and Gen. Ter-



had been beaten.

Gen. Anderson made a ferce attack on Rousseau on the right. The Federal brigades were commanded by Gen. W. H. Lytte and Col. Lea. A. Harris, both Chicimati men.

Lytte was the author of the poem "I am dying, Egypt, dying." The Army of the Cumits of the companies of the assignore didds: All of this large estate is out of loans to creditors and held by the saignore. The Army of the Cumits of the companies of the assigner and held by the Hancock & Calumet stock and ab ut 30,000 shares of Dayton, Fort Wayne at Clincimati. Anderson's men far cumumbered those of Harris and Lytte, was severely wounded: It was a very hot fight.

McCook had called carnestly for re-enforcements. Geoding's brigade left off, and fought holly for two hours. A historic point of the battle of Perryville is Russell's house was the Gooding brigade. When the first was on the Federal line in the morning, at the grouffl occupied by by Lytle's brigade. When the Gooding brigade was sent to back, Rassell's house was within the Federal line. But the brave brigade of Gooding loss to back, Rassell's house was within the Federal line. But the brave brigade of Gooding loss to back, Rassell's house was within the Federal line. But the brave brigade of Gooding loss of the companies of the ground to have a sosield when the statck was made on solitored himself was made prisoner.

Over on the left of Gilbert's corps, Gen. Sheridan had engaged in the fight cardinate with the companies will finally lodge and solvanced his own. This line was assisted when the statck was made on the companies will finally lodge and charged on the fight cardinate will be companied by the companies of the difference in the schedules between the number of the companies of the difference in the schedules between the number of the companies of the difference in the schedules between the number of the companies of the difference in the schedules between the number of the companies of the difference in the schedules between the number of the companies of the difference Gen. Anderson made a flerce attack on Rous

A BIG SCARE

The Cassino Theatre of New York Takes Fire

During a Performance of Erminnie Last Night.

The Timely Arrival of Po ice Saves a average product from a single ton of cane. This average is kept up right Loss of Life.

The Usual Panic and a Dozen Faints

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 .- The largest undience that ever gathered in the Caino was there last night at the five sults here demonstrated it fully. More hundreth performance of Erminnie. sugar and syrup has been made in one The boxes, orchestra, balconies, galleries and even the space alloted to the cafe under the roof of the garden were filled full. Spectators stood twelve deep in the arcades and so dense had the throng became at a little after 8 o'clock that Manager Rudolph Aronfilled full. Spectators stood twelve deep in the arcades and so dense had the throng became at a little after 8 o'clock that Manager Rudolph Aronson told Wellington Hall to stop selling admission ticke's. Mr. Wilson as Ravennes and Mr. Smith as Cadeaux had been enthusiastically applauded on had been enthusiastically applauded on their entrance with the Viscount Debrissaco's wardrobe. Mr. Wilson had flaunted his Mosaic coat and trousers and made a little speech thanking the audience for their warm greeting and he, with his brother thief had sung the first verse of their duet telling what fail first verse of their duet telling what jail birds they were when a pungent smell of smoke such as comes from fire engines began to be perceptible in all parts of the house. At first it attracted but passing attention, but when it beame more pronounced there was an uneasy shifting of heads and some one looking up saw a thin haze floating lown from the stuccoed dome. The Crittenden is a famous name in Kentucky annals. Senator J. J.
Crittenden held in his time the highest political offices his upper gallery rang out "Fire! Fire!" political offices his There was a wild plunging noise in the state could give him. He was a wild plunging noise in the direction of the cry and people in the orchestra and boxes began to gather dead and the shooting became general.

large deposit balances and other in-debtedness which they owe these com-

panies (except the C., W. & M. R. R.),

the credit of the companies, the as-

ignee declares, has become greatly im-

aired; although the physicial condi-

on and the earnings of the properties

were greatly improved under the man-

agement of the assignors. Legal com-

lications have sprung up and thein

estment public has been disturbed by

nany injurious rumors and assertions.

curities of the assigned estate are ren-dered almost entirely unmarketable;

hen the large indebtedness to these

companies of the assignors diminishes the value of the securities. The as-

hese things have so unsettled confi-

ence in these properties that the se-

war began. He had two sons, Thomas L and George B.
Thomas entered the Union army, George B. the Confederate, and both rose to be generals. Thomas plain sight. Meanwhile on the stair generals. Thomas plain sight. Meanwhile on the stair-L, the Union Crit- ways and in the lobby there had been a KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5 .- The Atchiimander, was born in 1819. He was United dozen women faithted at the first note tess consults Liverpool in President Taylor's son, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad au-States consult to Liverpool in President Taylor's time. He entered the Union army in 1861, and in the fall of that year became brigadier general of tooght battles of the war, such as Shiloh, Stone fought battles of the war, such as Shiloh, Stone River and Chickamauga. In 1864 he was sent serve was on hand, and with drawn such as a commanded a correct bere was contacted at the first note of alarm. Mr. Aronson had teleptore the Union army in 1861, and in the highest degree. The proceeds of tickets to their agents to-day. The Santa Fe has never used these tickets before; and its action caused much surprise in railroad tickets to their agents to-day. The Santa Fe has never used these tickets before; and its action caused much surprise in railroad tickets to their agents to-day. The Santa Fe has never used these tickets before; and its action caused much surprise in railroad tickets to their agents to-day. The Santa Fe has never used these tickets before; and its action caused much surprise in railroad tickets to their agents to-day. The Santa Fe has never used these tickets before; and its action caused much surprise in railroad tickets to their agents to-day. The Santa Fe has never used these tickets before; and its action caused much surprise in railroad tickets to their agents to-day. The Santa Fe has never used these tickets before; and its action caused much surprise in railroad tickets to their agents to-day. The Santa Fe has never used these tickets before; and its action caused much surprise in railroad tickets to their agents to-day. The Santa Fe has never used these tickets before; and its action caused much surprise in railroad tickets to their agents to-day. The Santa Fe has never used these tickets before; and its action caused much surprise in railroad tickets to their agents to-day. The Santa Fe has never used there to cause the to-day the tickets to their agents to-day. The santa ferror to cause the east, and commanded a corps there. He was a clubs they rushed to the exits at the major general of volunteers, and, by brevet, of top of the stairs and effectually Fe has also sent out money coupe baggage books, containing checks good stopped the on-rushing and panicfor 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents. INCREASING THE CAPITAL. stored and a greater portion of the au dience returned to their seats and the lay continued without further inter-

ruption. No body was seriously hurt.

passed through the sheriff's coat, but fortunately it did not injure him. The

There was no more fighting till the arrival of McCook between 10 and 11 o'clock. He immediately found his divisions, Jackson's and Rousseau's, in line on Gilbert's left.

The battle of Perryville began in a fight for water. McCook's position was near Doc-And control of the first fair on the new and October 1 of his return from the east. He made one of his characteristic speeches, in which he vision advanced towards this creek to get water, when they were fired on by the Control on Chaplins Hills.

Of McCook's forces, Rousseau held the right, and Gen. Terroll's brigade of Jackson's division the extreme left. Starkweather's brigade was behind Terrell's as a reserve.

About 2 o'clock the Confederate Gen. Hardee came on to the attack with 16,000 men, the divisions of Cheatham, Buckner and S.

R. Anderson. The Maxvilla read control on the first fair on the new grounds Sept. The actors and actresses were in their dressing rooms when they are their dressing rooms when the fire began and all estaph in their dressing rooms when the fire began and all estaph in the republican party, be it either in favor of free whisky or for prohibition, as he was for party first, last and all the time. The anti-saloon republican party is the time. The anti-saloon republican party first, last and all the time. The anti-saloon republican party first, last and all the time. The anti-saloon republican party first, last and all the time. The anti-saloon republican proportion the time of his characteristic speeches, in which the right his return from the east. He made one of his characteristic speeches, in which the right his characteristic speeches, in which he paid his respects to Albert Griev Massing ones. The match of his characteristic speeches, in which the right his characteristic speeches, in which the right his return from the east. He made one of his characteristic speeches, in which the right his characteristic speeches, in which the right his return from the east. He made one of his characteristic speeches, in which the right his return from the east. He made one of his characteristic speeches, in which the right his return from the east. He ma

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- Adda Hardy, the sixteen-year-old girl with whom Chas. Pitcher eloped out of revenge for having been surrendered as a deserter from the United States army by her father, wrenched off. Several whole families Godfrey, Wm B Haber, Charles showed evidence that they had been wrenched off. Several whole families Johnson, EL applied yesterday for a divorce, or rather to have the marriage formally annulled: She claims to have been too mulled: She claims to have badly frightened by Pitcher to realize what she was doing; that she was too young to legally contract marriage what she was doing; that she was too ple. Half way down the flight there young to legally contract marriage without her parents consent, and that she now abhors Pitcher and could never safely, but several of those who folbe his wife in fact. The couple were recently arrested at Hutchinson, Kansas, and brought back here.

Killed in a Riot. night quite a large number of white tie-makers became intoxicated at Mathem as coliateral security, except the Hancock & Calumet stock and ab ut 30,000 shares of Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company's stock and a small amount of miscellaneous notes of small value. These loans are being called daily and the securities are being offered for sale. The assignee has no means of protecting the estate against such sales and is dependent on his ability to induce creditors to susit not been for the prompt and determined action of the marshal there would have been a general riot and consider-

An Eloping Couple. TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 5.—R. T. Bo-gart, a traveling salesman, and Miss Minnie Waldron, of St. Joe, Missouri, have eloped. Miss Waldron is a hand-some blonde, 17 years of age. One day last week Minnie went on a visit to a brother, who lives on a farm a few miles above St. Joe. When returning on the train she met Bogart, who per from the above and the general depreciation in the market value of the securities. The good marketable securienue hotel as R. T. Bogart and wife, ciation in the market value of the securities. The good marketable securities on the loans are being disposed of to reduce the loans and save a large interest charge. He adds: After the application of such securities to the loans, the creditors hold the securities with which the

The fought is likely, and quantity of the second to the se

slashed a woman, Claud Walder, across No Word for the Bond Throwers. the throat with a razor and then cut his own throat, following that by OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 7 .- The supreme court met at 9 o'clock this morning shooting himself twice in the neck and with a full bench present with the ex-Weston was removed to the police station and will probably reception of Justice Scott. After cover. making announcements in the six cases and entering some motions and Kunsas Sugar. without mentioning the anarchists cases court was adjourned until f FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 7 .- The Parkinson Sugar Works commenced

o'clock to-morrow. The indications are that no opinion in the bond throwunning a week ago, to work up this year's crop of sorghum cane. The reers' cases will be filed this week. sults so far have been wonderful, and it has been demonstrated that sugar A \$5,600 Hacc. can be made very profitably from sorghum cane. From 194 to 110 pounds of first sugar, twenty pounds of CHICAGO, Sept. 7 .- Jay Eye See and ington park for \$5,000 a side. This second and ten gallons of syrup is the race will take place either September 27th or October 2d. It will be the grandest trotting event of the year. Jay Eye See's record is 2:10 and that of Patron 2:14. The latter has along and owners and people here are greatly rejoiced. The commissioner of agriculture, Hon. Norman J. Colebeaten the record for five year old stal-lions by almost four seconds. man, has been here for a few days and he stated publicy in a speech last night, that the sorghum sugar problem was unquestionably solved; that the re-Tied to a Tree for a Night. PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 5.-A man of Cleveland county, was criminally assaulted by a tramp two days ago. She was out riding and he pulled her from the horse and tied her

to a sapling; she remained all night before being found. The girl is young, handsome and cultivated. Her father sugar was solved and a success. offers \$500 reward for the arrest of the A Plucky Sheriff. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 5 .- A Refused a Bribe. CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 6 .- In the desperate shooting affair occurred last Senate this afternoon Senator Sawyer, night at Holbrook, Apache county, Arizona, in which Andy Cooper and a rising to a question of personal privilege, stated that Kirk D. Pierce, who is half-brother named Samuel Blevins ege, stated that Kirk D. Pierce, who is were killed by Sheriff Owens, and John Blevins and Mose Roberts had, on Wednesday last, offered him a had, on Wednesday last, offered him a bribe of \$5,000 to make a speech in fa-vor of the pending Boston & Maine Railroad bill, and that he had spurned wounded, the former slightly and the latter mortally. On Monday last Sheriff Owens learned that the four men had the offer. A committee of investigaarrived in Holbrook and were residing tion was appointed. Pierce declares in a small house near the railroad the charge untrue. track. Armed with a Winchester, the officer started alone to ar-Attempted Assassination rest the desperadoes. Arriving

CATTLETSBURG, Ky., Sept. 7 .- There at the house he knocked, and upon the door being opened by Andy Cooper the officer informed him that he covery of an attempt to murder A. had a warrant for his arrest. The only reply he received was a bullet, which years old. About 5 o'clock yesterday and report a pleasant time. The call morning two men, negroes or whites with blacked faces, entered the house fire was then returned and Cooper fell and shot Mr. Bush in the forehead and Mrs. Bush in the body, inflicting prob-Owens took a position at the window, shooting all three men inside the house. Samuel Blevins, one of the killed, is a of them. Obstructions having been samuel Blevins, one of the killed, is a boy fourteen years of age, but fully as encountered by a freight train, it is desperate as his older companions. thought the miscreants hoped to wreck he pay car due to-day. FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 5 .- A theatre at Ex-There was only one exit from the gal- | years. The funeral took place vester lery, and the crush there was terrific, day at the family residence near l'atty's scores were trodden trodden under foot Mill; after which the remains were TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 5.—The Santa Fe stockholders, at their meeting here brought to a window, and many inside brought to a window, and many inside deceased was highly esteemed by all ors and authorized the increase of the capital stock, \$10,000,000. Representatives of 478,461 shares voted for the increase. Venuer of Boston, and many inside were rescued. Sixty corpses have been removed. The survivors were sent to a hospital. The mortality is estimated regretted by a large circle of friends.

tained possession of the pools. This fighting was done on the Federal side by Col. Daniel McCook.

The battle of Perryville was began on the morning of Oct. 8 by an attempt to drive McCook away from the precions water pools. It was repulsed, and in this preliminary fight a young Union division command or named Philip Sheridan distinguished kimself handsomely.

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It was repulsed, and in this preliminary fight and constructed the fastest pools.

It was repulsed a hospital. The mortality is estimated at 100.

The structure burned was the The attribute for the increase. Vennor of Boston, who represents 500 shares, voted against the increase. The purpose of this increase is to purchase locomotives and rolling finished, being one of the prettiest in the Kingdom. There was a full house to-night and everything was all right until the end of the third act, at half past 10 o'clock, when a drop scene of figures. The liabilities are \$17.600.

New York, Sept. 7.—William N. Cromwell, assignee of Henry S. Ives & Co., made his report to the superior court yesterday afternoon. It is a voluminous document, filled with tables of figures. The liabilities are \$17.600.

Billious St. Yoba

red remains of twenty persons were Rishop, Booker A mother, Bristol, Geo B discovered in one heap. A mother, father and one child were found clasped in one embrace, all three had been discovered in one heap. A mother, father and one child were found clasped in one embrace, all three had been burned to-death. In nearly every case the clothing had been torn off the victims. From many of the bodies the lowed were thrown down and jammed into the angle and were unable to extricate themselves owing to pressure from behind. The stair case at this point was thus effectually blocked and HELENA, Ark., Sept. 5.-Late last there was no other means of escape.

there was no other means of escape.

The origin of the fire.

The scene shifter says the fire originated among some gauze, which in some way became ignited. The flames spread to the scenery, of which the stage was unusually full owing to the preparations in progress for the production of a pantomine. The audience numbered 800 persons.

THE LOSS OF LIFE GHEAT.

It has been ascertained that there were 200 persons occupying seats in the gallery, and of these over 100 lost their lives. The search for the bodies still goes on. It is very probable that the total number of deaths will never be ascertained, owing to the fact that ignee adds: All of this large estate riana and raised a disturbance in town way became ignited. The flames s out of loans to creditors and held by by cursing and discharging pistols. hem as collateral security, except the Marshal Ford, the town marshal, ar-

goes on. It is very probable that the total number of deaths will never be ascertained, owing to the fact that many of the bodies were completely consumed. Two stalls of a stable belonging to a batal adjacent to the

establishment are more or less shat-A later dispatch from Sheffield says the explosion in the Vickers foundry killed five men outright, and that three others have since died in a hos-

VOL. 30.--NO 36

A DESERTER ARRESTED.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Hans Jabosken, an American citizen, has been arrested in the Lysabel Woods, on the Island of Alsen, in the Baltic Sea, on a charge o deserting from the army in 1878.

PRINCE ALBERT AT HELSINGER COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—The Prince CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Jay Eye See and of Wales, accompanied by his son, Patron are matched to trot at Washington park for \$5,000 a side. This singer to-day and was saluted by the men of war in the harbor. On landing the princes were received by the Danish royal family and the Czar and Czarina of Russia. They were afterwards escorted to Fpedelsborg by a guard of honor.

FAILED AFTER A CENTURY. Greenway, Smith & Greenway's bank at Warwick has failed. The bank has been established for a century and had the highest reputation for sounedess. laughter of Dick Breathitt, a wealthy It is feared the failure will cause wide spread ruin.

PERSONAL.

Will Wayman of Admire City is in

town to-day. D. J. Laughlin and M. C. Bolt, of Americus, were in the city Tuesday. Cal. Van Sice, of "Fremont Ranche," this county, is in the city for a

few days. Geo. Thatcher of Allen is in the city Tuesday. He reports their little city as in a very prosperous condition.

Al. Rainey and family and A. W. Davis, of Higginsport, O., are visiting J. R. Davis, of Dow Creek, and James Williams, of Emporia. They are well pleased with Kansas and may locate

near Emporia. Messrs. W. J. Jones. W. F. Ewing, O. B. Hardcastle, I. E. Lambert and E.W.Cunningham went out Wednesday was in honor of Judge Berkshire, of Indiana, who is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Wiggam.

The M. E. Church ice-cream social Wednesday evening, August 31st, at Liberty School House, near Patty's Mill, in Pike Township, gotten up for the benefit of the pastor, Rev. II. A Cook, was largely attended, and all present appeared to enjoy themselves

the city's business center, and will hold

the postoffice at Emporia, Kansas, for week ending Sept. 7, 1887. Please give the of advertisement when called for:

ontgomery, Miss

Wilson, W M M. BIRDSALL, P. M STOCK AND PRODUCE. At Kansas City.

At Chicago.

Cancago, Ill., Sept. 7, 1887.

Hogs—Receipts. 14,000 head; market opened active and firm at 50 advance, later ruled weaker and firm at 50 advance, later ruled weaker and the advance was lost; light, \$5,0005.35; rough packing, \$4.9065.10; mixed and heavy packing and shipping, \$5,156.50.

Cantago, Ill., Sept. 7, 1887.

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Hogs—Receipts. 14,000 head; market was steady for natives and rangers, others lower; \$6.500.50; cows and mixed, \$1,000 head; market was steady for natives and rangers, others lower; \$2.563.50; tockers, \$1,000.50; cows and mixed, \$1,000 head; market was steady for natives and rangers, others lower; \$2.563.50; tockers, \$1,000.50; cows and mixed, \$1,000 head; market was steady for natives and rangers, others lower; \$2.563.50; tockers, \$1,000.50; cows and mixed, \$1,000 head; market was steady for natives and rangers, others lower; \$2.563.50; tockers, \$1,000.50; cows and mixed, \$1,000 head; market was steady for natives and rangers, others lower; \$2.563.50; tockers, \$1,000.50; some and for cows lowers, \$1,000.50; some and for cow